common roads, as at that time it had not

been ascertained whether or not a con-tinuous canal would be practicable. By this means must the trade which would in

the future grow to enormity on account of the immense extent of fertile territory, beyond the Alleghanfes, opening an inexhaustible field for successful enterprise, and thus assuring to industry a certain re-

ward for its labors, be diverted from Spain, which at that time held the mouth of the

easy for them the way, and then see what an influx of articles will be poured in upon

us; how amazingly our exports will be in-creased by them, and how amply we shall

be compensated for any trouble or expense we may encounter to effect it. The western inhabitants would do their part

once it was begun; weak as they are, they would meet us half way rather than be

driven into the arms of foreigners, or be made dependent on them; which would

eventually bring a separation of them to us, or war between the United States and one of the other powers. • • • It would accomplish the purpose of attracting the

western country, and convince the waver-ing inhabitants of our disposition to con-

nect ourselves with them, and facilitate

practicable form and to shape itself so that

those who were interested in its materiali-

The letter to Gov. Harrison of Virginia

from which I have quoted, was communi-

cated by him to the legislature of his state

and attracted the attention its importance warranted. While the members were con-

rade in arms during the revolutionary war, and who was now on a visit to this coun-

last the interest of his own state had been aroused and her aid promised for the fur-

therance of the company's ends. But the obstacle of the consent of yet another state

remained to be overcome. Procrastination was not a fault or folly of this man, who had the interests of this scheme so close

at heart, so he struck while the iron was hot. Leaving Richmond, he at once re-

paired to Annapolis, the capital of Mary-

land, in whose state house he had so short

ly before resigned the great stewardship to which he had been so successfully faith-

ful-his commission as commander-in-chief of the army. The Marquis de Lafayette

quiet but no less effective way assisted his

old chief to secure the legislative assent which was so necessary to the realization

enthusiastic or cordial in their welcome to these two distinguished men than had

een those of her sister capital; nor was

the legislature of Maryland any the less willing than that of her neighboring state

to now do everything in its power to fur-ther their views.

Having been promised the co-operation of Maryland, Washington returned to Mount Vernon, and on the following day addressed a letter to Joseph Jones and

James Madison, esq., who were members of the Virginia legislature, in which he gave

the result of his visit to Annapolis, and ex-plained most fully his views in regard to

the matter in hand. He recommends in this letter that the legislatures of Virginia

of both states. The recommendation was,

legislature and they at once appointed Gen-

there meet in conference with such gen-tlemen as the legislature of Maryland

should appoint. General Washington and General Gates at once went to Annapolis;

Colonel Blackburn was unwell and unable

to go. Upon arrival there they made known the object of their visit to the legislature,

which was then in session. The Maryland lawmakers looked with considerable favor

upon their proposition and appointed as their conferees the following distinguished

The citizens of Annapolis were no less

still accompanied him, and no doubt in

The concurrence of the state of Maryland

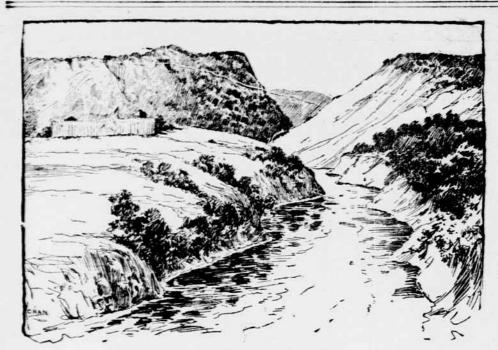
try, paid a visit to Richmond.

At Richmond and Annapolis.

their commerce with us."

their labors.

of his plans.



OLD FORT CUMBERLAND. (From a Drawing by F. M. Bell.)

BIRTH OF CANAL

General Washington Was Founder of C. and O. Waterway.

POTOMAC NAVIGATION COMPANY

Early Surveys Suggest Plan of Internal Improvements.

THE EARLY STRUGGLES

Written for The Evening Star.

Trailing like a silver thread over a cloth of green, like a gleam of sunshine along a mountain's side, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal twists and winds its way, in tortuous course, through the fertile valleys of Maryland until it meets her great mountains. Side by side with the quivering Potowmack, "the river of burning torches," through a country which has made many pages of our history, the canal's sluggish and indolent waters dreamily flow on to the heart of the sea.

Up it goes, now by a series of short levels now by long ones; now penetrating an opposing mountain; now crossing an imped-ing river, until it has reached the fastnesses of the Alleghanies, 609 feet above the point whence it started, 184 miles distant In no light does the character of Gen eral Washington show more accurately or clearly than in that of originator and promoter of the Potowmack company whence sprang the Chesapeake and Ohio

Washington's Survey.

The possessions belonging to Lord Fairfax in Virginia, which lay beyond the Blue Ridge mountains, had never been regularly settled or surveyed. In consequence of which lawless intruders and squatters had been for some time taking possession of the richest valleys and planting themselves along the fairest streams, making him nat-urally anxious to have these properties partitioned into lots, so that when that was accomplished he could proceed to elect these squatters or compel them to compensate him in reasonable terms for the re executed, as well as by his vigor, activity, courage and hardihood to cope with the rough country to be surveyed and its still rougher inhabitants, that he determined to intrust him with this surveying expedition into this wilderness.

Washington set out upon this expedition in March of the year 1748, just after he had completed his sixteenth year, in company with George Fairfax. Their route lay through Ashby's gap into the valley of Virginia, and the fertile country along the Shenandoah, which is described by Washington Irving as, "That bright and abounding river, which on account of its surpass ing beauty, was named by the Indians the Shenandoah-that is to say, 'The Daughter of the Stars.' 'Proceeding down the river they commenced their surveys in the lower part of the valley, some distance above where the Shenandoah joins the Potomac, and then extending along the latter river, they ran for many miles westward. Again quoting Washington Irving, who, in de-scribing their hardships and their methods of life during the trip, says: "After watching in vain for the river to subside they procured a canoe on which they crossed to the Maryland side, swimming their horses. A weary day's ride of forty miles up the left side of the river, in a continual rain, and over what Washington pronounces the worst road ever trod by man or beast, brought them to the house of Col. Cressep, opposite the south branch of the Poto-mac, where they put up for the night. More than two weeks was passed by them in the wild mountainous region of Freder ick county, and about the South branch of Potomac, surveying lands and laying out lots; camped out the greater part of the time and subsisting on wild turkey and other game. Each one was his own cook. Forked sticks served for spits and chips of wood for dishes. At one time their tent was blown down; at another they were driven out of it by the smoke; now they were drenched with rain, and now the straw on which Washington was sleeping caught on fire and he was awakened by a companion just in time to escape a scorching." In a letter which he wrote at that time to a boy friend, Washington said: "I have not slept above three or four nights in a bed, but after walking a great deal all day, I have lain down before the fire upon a little straw fodder or a bear skin, whichever was to be had, with man, wife and children, like dogs and cats, and happy is he who gets the berth nearest the fire." In a diary which he kept with great minuteness, we can see that with him the year hand the real business. the real business of life was at hand.

Practical Observations.

His eye seemed to be wandering around in search of the profitable rather than the poetical, which encompassed him on every ciful figments of the fantastical imageries of youth, but, on the contrary, everything shows a most decided tendency toward the plan of facilitating commerce between the of youth, but, on the contrary, everything practical and sensible side of life, even in-elining to a seriousness much beyond the and accurate observations that the route of normal of his years. His habits of ob-servation, cultivated by his exercises in shortest he procured, by earnest efforts, surveying, made him most proficient in from the legislature of Virginia the passage noting qualities of soil, relative values of of a bill empowering such individuals as sites, etc., all of which we find faithfully were so disposed to embark in the enterrecorded, and which must have been of in-estimable value to him in after years der it navigable from tidewater to Wills

when so closely connected with the expedi-tions of the English against the French and their Indian allies throughout these The munificent remuneration received for these service was a doubloon a day when employed actively, and some-times six pistoles. In this connection I may say that such satisfaction did his surveys give that Lord Fairfax, exerting his influ-ence, procured for him the position of county surveyor, his first public office, which conferred upon him the authority to have his surveys recorded in the county offices, and so invariably correct have these surveys been found that to this day, wher-ever any of them stand on record, they receive implicit confidence and credit. Thus we find at the very time at which the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle was being held and its representatives were reconstructing the colonial system on a basis which, in their belief, would endure forever, the mountains of Virginia and Maryland were being surveyed by the son of a Westmore-land farmer, who, at so early an age, in quest of honest maintenance, was braving dangers and hardships and enduring intol-

While the destinies of present and future

creek, Fort Cumberland. The state of Maryland, however, refused to concur in this act, her objection no doubt being prompted by the jealousy of the Baltimore merchants, who feared that the trade which had hitherto been monopolized by them would be directed into another channel and pour into Georgetown. Washington was, however, gradually overcoming this difficulty by the greatest persistence, when the however, gradually overcoming this diffi-culty by the greatest persistence, when the guns of the minute men at Lexington, calling a halt to tyranny, demanded those sacrifices of self and interests, to which demand the few but brave and devoted colonists so gladly and with such alacrity After the War.

General Washington, who had been first in war, and had led his country to a glorious victory, giving us the heritage of independence and liberty we now enjoy, at the close of that war became again first in peace. In very truth he turned his sword into a plowshare, and the hum of industry and progress became far sweeter music to his ears than the rattle of musketry or the roar of the deeper-mouthed cannon. Just as earnestly as he had sustained the courage of his men during that ever mem-orable winter at Valley Forge, just as energetically as he had pursued his advantages over Lord Cornwallis, just so earnestly and energetically did he return to his favorite plan of internal improvement. In September of the year 1784 he made another journey to the Alleghanies and thence westward. He returned to Mount Vernon on the 4th of October, having traveled since the 1st of September, on horseback, 680 miles, mostly over a rough and mountain-

ous country.
Was General Washington enthusiastic over the importance of the rapid realization of this plan of navigation? No more conclusively convincing answer can be given to that question than to point to the

journey made in September of 1784. Immediately upon his return, he recommended, as a preliminary step, that com-missioners should be appointed to survey the Potomac river from tide water to its source, and the portages between it and the principal western streams, following these streams to their junction with the Ohio. Advising at the same time a survey of the rivers west of the Ohio, as far as Detroit, saving in this connection: "These things being done, I shall be mistaken if prejudice does not yield to facts; jealousy o candor, and finally if reason and nature thus aided do not dictate what is right and proper to be done."
On March 29, 1784, he wrote to Mr. Jef-

ferson of Virginia, who afterward became President of the United States, and who took generations are being formulated by this concourse of courtiers, Washington is blaz- ton in the scheme, as follows: "More than



. GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC.

sweet rivers and springs, which fall from the bordering hills," making himself fa-miliar with the country westward from tidewater toward the water of Ohio. At the same time was going on the scheme of colonization, known as the Ohio Company. which was chartered in 1749, and had for its object the settlement of 500,000 acres the Kanawha and Monongahela rivers. granted free of quit rent for ten years by the crown, provided the company selected at once two-fifths of the lands and settled 100 families upon it, within seven years, built a fort at its own expense and main-tained a sufficient garrison for safe defense against the Indians. It is unreasonable to suppose that this observing young surveyor did not at once see some connec-tion between the colonization of that immense and fertile tract laying beyond the Alleganies and the waters along which he was surveying. Did not the eye of the trained engineer see a possible and mos reasonable outlet for the trade to and from that newly-settled region? He saw the hand of man, skillful in its ingenuity backing up by a series of dams the water where it was too shallow to navigate. He saw the Great Falls circumvented by canals, and shallow channels deepened, and the whole navigation of the river so improved until over the sparkling waters of the Potowmack, pouring in a never-ending procession of barges, to the very door of his beloved state, the commerce of that new nation laying toward the setting sun.

The First Step.

Washington's letters and diary show most conclusively that while this scheme of connecting the eastern and western waters had taken no exact or precise form in his mind it had suggested itself as feasible, and from that time no doubt dates his interest, which, never flagging, continued to his death Once more we find him, grown to young manhood, in the early days of the year 1755, going over the same route as part of the expedition of the brave but stubborn Braddock in his campaign against the French and Indians on the Monongahela river, and even then, burdened with the many responsibilities of his position, he finds some little time to devote to investi-gating this plan of opening the Potowmack river. The first active steps, however, we discover him taking toward the perfection of this cherished idea is in the year 1774, when we were yet the colonies of England. Between the years 1748 and 1770 much of his time had been spent in that wild country along the Potowmack and Monongahela. It was, in fact, the school in which he was prepared for the great part he was to take in the nation's affairs. It was there he gained his military knowledge, and that knowledge of the red man, and, in fact, of all men, that stood him in such good stead in days to come. During these years he

Moun Neiraca Dec 22-86

Graphen for

tention of their holoungs. Though at that period Washington was nothing but a youth, he had recommended himself so strongly to Lord Fairfax's favor by his aptness and exactness in every process he aptness and exactness in every process he

the extension of the navigation from tide water to Wills creek, about 150 miles. The scheme, however, was in a tolerably good There can be no question but that General Washington at that early date foresaw and outlined that immense system of internal improvements which has since, in various and in no doubt different ways than originally conceived by him, been perfected. In a letter which he addressed to a member of Congress about this time (1784) he goes "There is a matter which, though it does not come before Congress wholly, is in my opinion of great importance, and ought to be attended to in time. Marylanders: John Carroll of Carrollton, It is to prevent the trade of the western John Cadwallader, Samuel Chase, John De-



WASHINGTON SURVEYING THE POTOMAC RIVER WHEN BUT NINE-TEEN YEARS OLD.

(From a Drawing by F. M. Bell.) territory from settling into the hands of the Spaniards or the British. It may be asked, How are we to prevent this? Happily for us the way is plain. Extend the inland navigation to eastern waters, communicate them as nearly as possible with those which run westward, open those to the Ohio, open also such as extend from the Ohio to Lake Erie, and we shall not only draw the produce of the western setthe entry and fur trade from the lakes, to our parts, thus adding an immense increase to our exports and thus binding these people to us by a chain which never can be broken." This letter clearly shows that, even before the adoption of the federal Constitution, General Washington was alert to the importance of linking together by the strong bonds of a reciprocal and common interest that which was to become our magnificent system of federated republics, which apply and carry out the principles of representa-tive democracy to a degree never dreamed of by the old speculative republican philosophers, Sydney, Locke and Harrington, and that it was his effort then, as always, to promote the welfare of the people he had already served so well, both of which objects he saw could be accomplished in no better way or effectual method than by the one he had cherished for so long a

period. Joining East and West. As emphasizing the very great political

importance which he attached to this matter, I would quote briefly from a letter written to David Humphreys from Mt. Vernon under date of July 28, 1785: "My attention is more immediately engaged in a project which I think big with political as well as commercial consequences to the

Potomac Company Born.

The proposition which General Washington presented to this meeting, and which were concurred in by all the delegates present, are the basis and substance upon which was built the charter of the Potowmack Company. In conformity with the provisions which the deputies of the two states had agreed to, bills were drawn up, and were adopted and passed by the respective legislatures. The two states went even further than that, they gave a more material assistance than legislative aid by

authorizing a subscription of fifty shares of the capital stock, respectively, which, however, was, by no means, all they even-tually subscribed. At last, after many years of delay, and unavoidable interruptions, during which period even a greater work was being accomplished, the originator, organizer and prime mover in every way of the Potow-mack Company, saw it take on the form of a legal corporation, clothed and vested

in the powers given it by the legislative enactments of the two states most intimately interested, and his long-cherished after many vicissitudes, about to be realized. The charter which was granted provided that the capital stock should consist of 500 shares of £100 sterling each, with power

of enlargement, if necessary; that navi-gation should be improved from tide-water to the highest practicable point on the north bank of the Potomac or to Ft. Cumberland, so as to permit the passage of boats drawing twelve inches of water; that the company should be authorized 'to construct canals and erect such locks and

selves, had just passed through a long, trying and devastating war with a rich and powerful nation. They had been successful in this war, which made them one of the nations of the earth, 'tis true, but at what cost. This new people who had warred with the enthusiasm and bravery kindled alone by the love for liberty had been left victorious on the field of battle and had won their cause, strong in its jus-tice and righteousness, but at an awful cost. Their resources, as well as their courage, had been taxed to the very utmost. Mississippi, or from the English, who were masters of the St. Lawrence. Unless secured to our country by artificial lines of communication, this trade would never enrich us, but those whose interests were How then could such a people find means to devote to internal improvements? How could those who had such means be per-suaded to risk them in a scheme which was totally untried, and which, to even the diametrically opposed to ours.

The leaders of the day looked with grave apprehension upon the possibilities of the situation, and none more so than Gen. Washington, who, in a letter to Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, goes on to say: "Make, easy for them the way and then see what most ignorant and unobserving, must have presented physical obstacles the contemplation of which alone would be sufficient to deter them from embarking upon the seas of so uncertain a speculation? Stand-ing at its head the people saw one upon whom the light of public life and public service had beaten since the years of his youth, and whose record, private and pubyouth, and whose record, private and public, stood unspotted. One upon whom they had learned to lean in times of danger and trouble, and who had always served them well. One who, by the ordering of his life along the lines of purity, honesty and simrespect, and who, by his services in the war just ended, had endeared himself to them beyond all men. Thus the great affection and regard in which General Washington was held was the means of disposing of almost all of the capital stock in a few months. It is most doubtful whether, under any other circumstances, this stock could have been sold or the company organized. Confidence in and affection for Gen. Washington unquestionably made for it its market and prevented Now at last does this great scheme of in-ternal improvement begin to assume some the Potomac river, for the furtherance of which he had labored so long and earnest-ly from falling into a condition of "innocus desuctude" from lack of means to rry it on. J. GRAHAM PEARRE. zation could begin to see some fruits of carry it on. LONDON'S PRIVATE ZOOS. The Fashion in That City Runs Now to Curious Pets. From the London Mail.

ington's connection with this improvement of most momentous advantage. A new

people, few in numbers, with but little time or chance to avail themselves of the opportunities which the fertility of their valleys and the great mineral wealth of their mountains afforded for enriching themselves had been selved to the control of the control

sidering it, Gen. Washington, accompanied by the Marquis de Lafayette, his old com-"Can I sell you a nice little armadillo, sir? They're great favorites now, and the price of that armor-plated beauty is only £3. Or if you prefer something larger for your money, here is a striped hyena. We with that of Virginia was essential to the call him Dan Lene. Ten pounds is the formation of a company with the powers required, as the Potomac river was within the limits of that state (Maryland). At price. Listen to him laugh. It's quite catching, isn't it?"

And the man who daily sells wild and fearsome beasts as placidly as if he sold tea and sugar chuckled in sympathy with the snarling, gibbering brute that showed

This attempted "deal" took place at one of four private zoos in London, where the animal lover may purchase as a domestic pet almost anything that crawls, creeps or flies. For £25 down and the balance on delivery he can have a full-filedged rhinoceros which at 15s. each are regarded as extremely cheap today.

The man who dislikes his next-door neighbor can derive satisfaction and amusement by allowing a few Indian pythons to roam about promiscuously. Six feet of python are obtainable for £2. In the capacity of peacemaker and healer of neighborly differences the python should be invaluable in the suburbs.

the purple-blue hills in the distance which meet the low horizontal sky line.

No. 2, "Shepherd and Flock," is striking-like this, and was painted about the same time ('97). In it the view is shorter and the grass longer; a house has been introduced in the distance and some trees.

"A Savoy Pastoral" comes between these.

and Maryland shall appoint deputies, and that these deputies shall meet in conference and agree upon the provisions of a bill that would receive the favorable assent ferent kinds of lemurs, while until quite recently, a young man who occupied a flat in another suburb kept a leopard, which used to run about the rooms and curl itself up on his knees like an overgrown cat. Blackburn to proceed to Annapolis and That leopard is now no more. It was accidentally suffocated, but the residents of the flat now breathe with more freedom

Pumas are the favorite pets of a Ken-sington lady, whose name and address are withheld at the wish of the dealer who supplies the animals. The puma is a sleek, soft-treading, dangerous and desperate creature, resembling the lioness. He likes sheep, and has been known to kill fifty in one night. The same lady has a small leopard. Kensington should beware!

The taste for curious animals as family pets is spreading rapidly, and the four empets is spreading rapidly, and the four emportums which make a specialty of supplying them — Whiteley's, in Westbourne Grove; Greene's, in Covent Garden; Jamrach's, in the Ratcliff Highway, and Zache's, in Great Portland street—are constantly spatial to the property between wellstantly sending to private houses weirdlooking creatures from all parts of the

Only last week an elderly gentleman of means, who has a large house between Richmond and Twickenham, took home in a cigar box a specimen of that (happily) seldom-seen monstrosity, the "horrid mo-loch." Something like a lizard in shape, this appropriately christened reptile is studded with spike-like protuberances which somehow suggest a knight of old, armed cap-a-pie. The buyer did not grumble at having to pay fill for his "pet."

The jerboa is a rather pretty little animal which now roams about scores of West End and suburban houses. He has the head of a small rabbit and the body of a diminutive kangaroo. His forelegs are short almost to the vanishing point, while his hind legs are absurdly long. Upon the lat-ter he hops about the house with amazing energy, and his favorite amusement is breaking costly china. Jerboas are selling

Mr. Jamrach has lately come into possession of an animal which, despite his lifelong experience, he has never seen be-fore and cannot identify. He consulted the famous naturalist who created the "zoo" at Tring Park, but neither could he give the animal a name. "What is it?" is some-thing like a squirrel and is yet not a squirrel. In fact, up to the present it is nothing more than "What is it?" For some unaccountable reason the Si-

berian nutcracker is becoming a bird pet, although he is not particularly handsome and costs f15. For another f10 one can get a gorgeous macaw with a twenty-fourinch tail that rivals the hues of the rain-

But, after all, mere outward appearances are oftentimes deceptive, even in bird life. The other day an ornamental paroquet at one of the private "zoos" willfully and deliberately murdered his wife.
This dreadful bird is a blaze of green, gold, red and blue, with a bright, chirpy manner, an honest eye, and open countenance And yet after a slight domestic quarrel he most foully slew his helpmate! Worse still, he manifests not the slightest sign of sorrow or repentance. Who will buy him for

Other out-of-the-way pets that are being sold just now include the kea, a bird which appears to be afflicted with St. Vitus' dance, and could, no doubt, be taught to play at skipping rope with the children. His price is only £5 5s. Black llamas are fetching £25, is only 15 58. Black hamas are retening 120, Ural owls £10, Japanese bears £10, polecats (not in great demand) £2, dog-faced mon-keys £3, Chinese mocking birds £6, young boas (not for wear) 30s., and white Persian cats with blue eyes f10.

But the most expensive pet of all, for his size, is the white mouse—that pretty, timid little creature which generally lives on crumbs in schoolboys' pockets. That kind of white mouse costs no more than about a penny, but a certain kind of white mouse is valued at £50, because it is striped like a zebra, and has other peculiarities that render it cheap in the eyes of judges t £3 an ounce.

With the spread of the taste for strange and curious pets has come a corresponding diversity in the character of the fourfooted passengers in London streets. Last summer it was a common sight to see in the West End ladies leading little lemurs or baby pumas along the streets in the same way that they lead pet dogs. This summer it is probable that the spectacle will become still more common, judging from the number of orders received at the various depots for baby pets of this description. The jerboa is another popular animal for "airing" in the street, where its states, especially the middle ones; it is by removing the obstructions and extending the inland navigation of our rivers, to bring the states on the Atlantic in close connection with those joining to the westward, by short and easy transportation. Without this I can easily conceive they will have different views, separate inter-



THE TRUESDELL EXHIBITION.

ART NOTES.

There has been no more interesting event in the Washington art world this season than the exhibition of paintings by the late G. S. Truesdell, which opened in the hemicycle of the Corcoran Gallery last Saturday afternoon. About seventy pictures are shown, representing mostly the work of the last ten years of the artist's life, enough to be thoroughly comprehensive and yet in no way wearisome. They have been well chosen and thoughtfully hung, so that the tout ensemble is as pleasing as the individual canvases. "The Shepherd's Lunch," an exceedingly large and one of his best-known canvases, oc cupies the central position of the semi-circular wall. It represents an old French shepherd, surrounded by his litte flock cutting a slice from his rye loaf for the midday meal, while his sagacious dog sits by watching the operation with evident expectancy and pleasure. The coloring is quiet and characteristic of the sandy Normandy coast, where it was painted in '92, being finished just in time for the Paris salon, whose roof was the first it went under

der.

Nearby this, but quite dissimilar in character of work and composition, hangs the painting called "There's the Shepherd." It shows the dark interior of the shed and is painted from the sheep's point of view, as it were. The shepherd has just opened the door, letting in the new day, and the sheep are moving toward him, eager to be out in the sunlight and off to the pleasant pasture. It is an extremely difficult subject and strongly handled, but with less originality and more apparent labor than many its teeth between the bars of the cage. The Daily Mail representative was not buying hyenas that morning.

of the others. "Changing Pasture" is suggestive in a measure of the painting by Mr. Truesdell that is now a part of the permanent collection in the Corcoran Gal-lery, and is one that will find many admirers, but between these and the one entitled "The Flock at Midday" (No. 36), the painter took a great stride, leaving behind elements in his work suggestive of other masters and developing a style more truly his own. There is a bigness and airiness capable of demolishing a fairly sized jerry-built villa, or he can stock the fountain basin on his lawn with young alligators, simple, showing merely an old shepherd, clad in his sheepskin clothes and leaning on his staff in the midst of the browsing flock, with the gray grassy pastures alone to be seen on every side, rolling away to the purple-blue hills in the distance which

As a matter of fact, many suburban residents would be astonished if they only knew what strange visitors they stand in danger of meeting some dark evening. It was only the other day that a lady bought a bear in the Ratcliff Highway and had it sent to her suburban home in a large wooden case, labeled, "Glass. This side up, with care."

Then there is a gentleman in the Highbury district who keeps four or five different kinds of lewer with small culture. The distance and some trees. "A Savoy Pastoral" comes between these, for though allied to both the old style and the new, it is not as strong as either. It is, however, wonderfully poetical and full of tender beauty, the majestic Alps making, with the fair blue sky, an exquisite background for the simple shepherdess and some trees. "A Savoy Pastoral" comes between these, for though allied to both the old style and the new, it is not as strong as either. It is, however, wonderfully poetical and full of tender beauty, the majestic Alps making, with the fair blue sky, an exquisite background for the simple shepherdess and the new, it is not as strong as either. It is, however, wonderfully poetical and full of tender beauty, the majestic Alps making have been these, for though allied to both the old style and the new, it is not as strong as either. It is, however, wonderfully poetical and full of tender beauty, the majestic Alps making have been these, for though allied to both the old style and the new, it is not as strong as either. It is, however, wonderfully poetical and full of tender beauty, the majestic Alps making have been proved to be the new, it is not as strong as either. It is, however, wonderfully poetical and full of tender beauty, the majestic Alps making have been proved to be the new, it is not as strong as either. It is, however, wonderfully poetical and full of tender beauty, the majestic Alps making have been proved to be a strong and the new, it is not as strong as either. It is, however, wonderfully poetical and the new, it is not as strong as e a lower and more prosai one, but none the less true. Two cattle pictures hang to the right and left of "The Shepherd's Lunch." One is called "Tying Out the Cows" and the other "Through the Gorse." Both deal with strong colors and are uncommonly picturesque. The latter was painted near Sarah Bernhardt's famous home, and represents a very pretty milkmaid driving three cows down a path between a rank growth, brilliant with vellow blossoms of the sturdy gorse, a weed com-mon to all the Atlantic seacoast of Europe and occasionally seen by our own road-sides. "Tying Out the Cows" is warmer in sides. Tying Out the Cows is warmer in tone, though less bright in color, and is notable principally for its clear, strong light. Indeed, there is nothing over which light. Indeed, there is nothing over which one need pause to marvel concerning these pictures more often than the wonderful manner in which the natural outdoor light is shown without the aid of the usual devices. It is midday or morning or afternoon, a gray day or a clear one, as unmistakably in each canvas as though it were but a view from a window, and yet neither winter clouds nor shadows tell the story, only the light, its gradation and tone.

only the light, its gradation and tone. Two studies of white cows in the sun-light are among the best and strongest paintings shown, for though Mr. Truesdell was generally known as a painter of sheep, he likewise gained much distinction for his cattle pictures, which were considered by to rank with Troyon's and Van

"A Quiet Day by the Sea" is probably one of the most attractive canvases in the entire collection, for it carries with it the fasci-nation of the tranquil sea and the dreaminess of midsummer, besides being strongly painted and charming in color.

The group of loaned pictures, six in num

ber, makes a notable section of the exhibi-tion. One of these is the property of Mr. James M. Johnson, another of Mr. S. H. Kauffmann, a third belongs to Mr. Stilson Hutchins and the remaining three to Mr. George Truesdell George Truesdell.

One portrait alone is shown-a family group called "Good Morning." The pater familias has just descended the stair with a big boy pig-a-back, a small barefoot girl on his right arm and a laughing baby tucked under his left, all very merry and ap-parently bent on a romp. It is refreshingly unlike the conventional portrait and al-together so good that it is evident the artist would have met with equal success in this branch had he given it his attention. The exhibition is one that the general public will enjoy as well as artists and connoisseurs, for each picture possesses not only painter-like qualities of worth, but also a gentle picturesqueness and sentiment that must appeal to all. It will remain in the Hemicycle until the 25th.

Mrs. E. F. Andrews spent in every way a most enjoyable and gratifying week in Richmond, instructing the ladies of the Art Association at their special invitation. She found many of her pupils already doing excellent work and believes that the association gives promise of much in the future. The small exhibition of her paintings, which she held in order to illustrate to them modes and methods, attracted wide attention and called forth enthusiastle praise, her ripe pumpkin field and portrait of a good old mammy winning the largest share of admiration.

Mr. Walter King Stone sailed on the 15th of this month, with Mr. Knight of the United States National Museum, for Europe, where together they will make a tour of the great zoological gardens, visiting especially many of the famous private parks in England. Mr. Knight goes in the interest of the Century Company, and they will both probably remain abroad four or five months.

The exhibition of the work of the students of the Corcoran School will open on the 29th, when the medals and prizes will be awarded as usual. The jury of award will this year consist of Mr. Edgar M. Ward, Mr. Bruce Crane and Mr. Adams.

Mr. R. Le Grand Johnston has just comfind its home in an American country house at Capri. It is somewhat characteristic in composition, and one the public never seem to tire of, showing the spring of the year, peach blossoms, blue sky. fresh, green meadows and a flock of sheep, all very tender and gentle, with a prettiness that nature often decks herself with at that time. He is also putting the fin- Dizzy loves lights."

ishing touches on a large canvas which is perhaps one of the strongest he has painted. It is a broad view of interesting try scene after a storm, just as the rain clouds are rolling like a curtain up from the horizon, disclosing a narrow strip of fair sky and letting in some bright rays of light. The passing effect of a momentsuccessfully captured for all time. In this, too, a flock of sheep is seen making its way toward the foreground, adding to the composition an element of life, but becoming in no way conspicuous.

Spencer B. Nichols is engaged upon a pert drawing of an important event connected with the early history of this city. It represents the first meeting of Federal Lodge of Freemasons on Sunday, September 15, 1793, in the upper room of a small house on New Jersey avenue, the site of which is now included in the Capitol Grounds. That most ancient of local Masonic organizations is treating itself to a finely printed history of its 108 years of existence, and its initial meeting has been chosen as the one subject of illustration. As the drawing is to be reduced to a very small size to fit into the text, the artist is necessarily limited to bold strokes and lines, but sarily limited to bold strokes and lines, but the composition exhibits a study of detail and a wealth of conception that will be a revelation to the many friends of the young adventurer in black and white. The young adventurer in black and white. The moment chosen for illustration is that wherein the secretary. James Dougherty, is reading the charter obtained from the Grand Lodge of Maryland in anticipation of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol by President Washington three days after the meeting of the power institute. after the meeting of the newly instituted lodge. To this reading Worshipful Master Hoban, architect of the Capitol and the White House, and a great character in the early days of the city, is intently listening. To the left of the secretary is Calen Williamson, master stonemason at the Capitol, whose name is engraved on the silver the great building. The original drawing, duly framed, will be exhibited by Federal Lodge at the Masonic fair of 1902.

A most creditable exhibition of pupils' work was held at the Central High School on Thursday and Friday afternoon. In the art department a remarkably good showing was made, the walls of all three of the spacious rooms set apart for the use of these classes being more than well covered with drawings and water colors, illustrating the mode of teaching and the scope of the course.

Whatever the methods employed may be, the results were altogether astounding, for, though this is a public high and not an art school, the work shown compares more than favorably with that done in the best art schools, and on account of its broader scope and greater variety made & more interesting exhibition.

The charcoal drawings were admirable, especially those done from still-life groups, in which color and the simple elements of light and shade were expressed. A large panel, devoted to pen and ink naturalistic drawings by the technical students, was one of the best sections of the exhibition, including studies from objects, flowers, still life and figures. All were done with much directness, strength and care, and yet showed marked evidences of individ-uality. Some three-minute sketches, and others made in half an hour, from simple poses were an interesting feature of this section and displayed quick sight and an Such objects as iron lamps, brackets, etc.,

showing the practical application of this training, were displayed in a room on the first floor with other more usual and prosaic objects made by the students electing the technical course.

The "color work," too, was most attrac-

tive and orginal. Simple studies of flowers, painted in a straightforward fashion, in clear transparent tints, made up the larger portion of this division and well deserved the first place. Several of the still-life groups were also admirable, especially when it was remembered that they were n almost every case blocked in with the color without having been previously They were broadly but not carelessly handled.

Next Monday at Fairfax, Va., the portraits of a number of the men whose names are prominent on the annals of Fairfax county, will be placed in the historic old court house with appropriate ceremonies. Among them is one of Washington (a copy of the Gilbert Stuart in the Corcoran Gallery) by Mr. E. F. Andrews, and presented by him to the collection; one of George Mason of Gunston Hall, painted by Mr. Karl Gutherz, and one of General Walter Jones by Miss Alice Reading. Other artists represented will be Miss Alice Swann, who has painted the por-traits of Judge John Webb Tyler and Capt. F. D. Richardson, and Miss Burke of Alex-andria, who has painted those of Lord

Thomas Fairfax and Lord Bryan Fairfax. In the collection are also portraits of Judge Henry W. Thomas and Judge D. M. Chi-chester. The court of the county will be In session, with Judges Charles E. Nicol and James M. Love occupying the bench, and presentation speeches will be made by Judge James Keith, president of the Virginia court of appeals: General Eppa Hun-ton of Warrenton, Mr. Joseph Packard of Baltimore, Mr. Clarence Cary of New York and Messrs. R. Walter Moore, Robert E. Lee, jr., and Louis H. Machen of

Her Only Property.

"I met Judge Stevens of North Carolina while I was in Asheville a few weeks ago," a Baltimorean said the other day, "and the judge entertained me by telling some of his experiences. One day, he said, an old colored woman was brought before him, charged with a trifling misdemeanor. The offense was so small that the judge decided that the payment of a small fine would be sufficient punishment. He knew that the old woman would hardly be likely to have any money, so he questioned her about any other possessions she might have.

"'Have you a cow, auntie?' he began.
"'Deed, yeh honor, I ain't got no cow,"

" 'Have you any ducks?'
" 'No, yeh honor, I ain't got none.

'... Any geese or chickens?'

"'Before de Lawd, jedge, I ain't got nothin' but jes' dis yere rheumatiz.'
"The judge said he dismissed the case."

The ceremony of Tenebrae, performed

"Dizzy" Loved Lights. From the London Chronicle.

during holy week in many Roman Catholic churches, has been described by Lord Beaconsfield in one of the most famous passages of "Lothair." Evidently he had seen the service, which consists of lamentations and the symbolic extinction, one by one, of the lights burning before the altar, until the darkness of the crucifixion is typipleted an interesting picture that is to fied. Lord Beaconsfield was evidently impressed, as may be easily supposed by those acquainted with his temperament. If the gradual growth of darkness was to him expressive of gloom, brightly burning clusters of candles proportionately exhil-arated him. Lady Beaconsfield used to say to those who marveled at his endurance of long hours and a light meal at the house of commons, "Oh, but when he comes home I give him supper, and lights, lights, lights.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF GEN. WASHINGTON WRITTEN AS PRESI-DENT OF POTOMACK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

the Poterach Company with the present ted by the purchase of knearth from Car Stoca on the leras heating and by Mand, including oracumas - My consent therefore to the measure, is hereby supprisely - with estering your of the of the grant o